

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News

E. Kiherg recently made a rich strike on his claim known as the Dewey mine at the head of the Canyon del Oro creek, about seventeen miles from Oracle. Samples of the ore taken out assay 163½ to the ton, mostly copper, but a small showing of silver is made. Mr. Kiherg is making arrangements to take out ore for immediate shipment. He believes that he has a fine property, and all the indications certainly support that belief.—Tucson Star.

A Joplin, Mo., dispatch, Oct. 2, says: "Ninety per cent of the zinc producers in this district have shut down in compliance with an order from the Missouri and Kansas Zinc Miners' association, in an effort to force the smelters to pay a schedule of prices laid down by the association a few weeks since and which the smelters have thus far refused to accede to. At Webb City alone 1,500 miners will be thrown out of work temporarily."

The Tucson Star prints the substance of a talk with Joseph Pheby, son of the owner of the famous old Silver King mine, which, in its time was one of Arizona's greatest silver producers. Fifty miles of workings were opened on the Silver King and it is stated that 15,000,000 were taken out of the mine during its fourteen years of existence. The mine is now full of water. Mr. Pheby says the mine will not be reopened until the price of silver has risen to 70 cents an ounce.—Review.

A special to the Denver News from El Paso, Texas says: Fred H. Peltz, a civil engineer, has just returned from the big soda beds of Dona Ana county, New Mexico, where he surveyed and staked out 82,000 acres of soda lands for a Pittsburg syndicate. The soda is almost pure and the beds are thirty-five miles long, twelve miles wide and sixty feet deep. The syndicate proposes to establish plaster of Paris and cement works and connect with the Santa Fe railway by means of a short line. The soda is of great value for carbonic acid, sulphuric acid and as a fertilizer.

The Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise contains an account of the sale of the Cell and Climax mines, in New Mexico, to Illinois capitalists. These properties were discovered about nine years ago, and some late developments made in them shows the ore to be of great richness, portions of it being, as stated, almost pure silver. Much of the ore, the Enterprise says, which was taken from the development work was so rich that it was just melted with a small amount of lead in a cupelling furnace, and the lead being volatilized, the silver was taken out in planchas, 980 to 990 fine. The ore is said to be similar to that which made the Mollie Gibson of Colorado, so famous.

Articles of incorporation of the Vermont and Arizona Copper Company have been filed in this county and by complying with the territorial laws is now an Arizona corporation. The mines of the company are located within 15 miles of Tombstone in the now famous Dragoon range of mountains. The property is regarded as a most promising one and if indications and formation count for aught, the development is destined to reveal untold riches in the red metal. Being on the copper belt of the dragoons and favorably located, the future prospects are bright and but remains for capital and muscle to demonstrate its worth and merit. As the title of the company infers, the incorporators are Vermont and Arizona stockholders, the personnel of interested Vermonters including many leading citizens and those high in official prominence in that state, while the fortunate Arizonans are the original owners of the property who retain an interest in the company. Some extensive mining work is contemplated by the company who are financially able to carry out their undertaking and endeavor to place the company among the list of copper producers of the territory.—Prospector.

One of the extensive mining operations of Butte that has attracted little attention is being rapidly pushed ahead at Pentz. From the Spring Valley hydraulic mine at Cherokee immense quantities of sand and gravel were sent down years ago to the vicinity of Pentz. This vast body of tailings, three miles long and a quarter to a half-mile wide, is now to be worked. Ballard & Hall of San Francisco and B. G. McLean of Magalia have put in a large plant for working the debris. An elevator put in by the Risdon Iron Works will handle from 2800 to 2800 cubic yards of earth in twenty-four hours. There will be fourteen men employed and the washing of sand and gravel will begin on Thursday next. The work of putting up the elevators has been under the supervision of John Rous of the Risdon works. B. G. McLain will be the superintendent of the mine. Two thousand two hundred and fifty feet of sixteen-inch pipe has been put in and there will be a pressure of 340 feet. There will be two large flumes used and water will be obtained from the Cherokee ditch. The black sand will be saved and sent to the Shelby Smelting Works. We are told this black sand will average from 340 to 450 to a ton. It is estimated by the company that the body of sand gravel to be worked will last from three to six years.—Oroville Register.

The search for gold in the mountains near this city has been carried on with more or less success since the first settlement of this valley by the pioneers. Lytle creek, Devil's canyon, the Cajon pass and other localities have all been favorite prospecting points for the yellow metal. Among the promising places has been Cable canyon, where the loose gold has cropped out in spots, but in small quantities, evidently the wash from a rich pocket or something better up the side of the canyon. Mr. Wilson, the owner of some of the claims where the color has been excellent and pointing to a rich spot in the vicinity, has had a standing offer of half the mine to any one who will discover the mother lode from which these dribbles come. Mr. Martin sent down word yesterday, accompanied by collateral evidence in the shape of the ore, that he had found the long-looked for lode, and as the samples sent down show in the neighborhood of 85,000 to the ton, it is surmised that he has found the crucible where the gold is made and nature was at work there with a large stock on hand. The find is within ten feet of a tunnel that has been run into the mountain without striking anything but unproductive rock. The rumor of the find leaked out and a number of prospectors have made a hurried trip out of the city headed toward Cable canyon, so the truth of the matter will soon be made known, whether Martin has discovered a vest-pocket or the entrance to untold wealth. He thinks the latter is the case, and is figuring up his half of the profit from a million tons of ore that goes 85,000 to the ton.—San Bernardino Sun.

The Search for Iron Ores.

At no time in the history of the iron trade has there been, says the American Manufacturer, so great an interest in the exploitation of deposits of iron ores in various parts of the world as at present. The Orinoco river deposits are now in a fair way to be opened by prospecting work by an American company. There is renewed activity in Cuba, and now it is stated that an English syndicate has employed some mining engineers to prospect the Australian ores. The greatest interest is now being shown in deposits which lie convenient for water transportation although some large deposits that lie inland are being connected with shipping ports by rail, as for instance, the newly opened Swedish ores at Kiruna and Luosavaara. Blast furnace establishments that are near the seacoast or that command cheap freights from the coast are especially active in the search for ore, and it would appear that the whole world is

being examined for ores that will bear transportation. The newly organized Whitney Syndicate, to operate in Cape Breton, will be in the market for ores unless the explorations now in progress in that island and in Newfoundland shall prove up better than is anticipated. Two years ago there was a sensational article about the exploration of lake ores to England and the Continent, one report going so far as to name the amount contracted for and the sellers. This story was shown to be without foundation, and doubtless originated in the fertile brain of some irresponsible reporter. There has been very little exportation of iron ore from the United States, the total amount for eleven months ending with May, 1898, being 29,184 tons valued at 62,931, and for the eleven months ending with May, 1898, 11,007 tons, valued at 32,976. The situation as concerns the exploration of iron ore is pretty much the same as is to be seen with anthracite coal. The Anthracite Coal Operators' Association sent its secretary, H. S. Fleming, abroad last year to study the question of sending coal to Europe, but he reported against the undertaking.

The large iron ore properties in the United States have already passed into the hands of the great iron and steel companies, not so much, perhaps, for present use as for future use, and if any one should go into the market today for an iron property he would have difficulty in finding it. The recent acquisition of the Hanna interests on the Lakes by the National Steel Company is a striking illustration of the trend of events.—Los Angeles Review.

Respect Law and Order.

The sad tragedy which occurred near Hot Springs last Saturday morning, should serve to repress homicidal tendencies on the part of any who think they have a serious grievance against a fellow being. There are doubtless many cattlemen who are goaded almost to desperation by the belief that their cattle are being stolen, with

hardly the remotest possibility of detecting the thieves. This must, however, be endured as one of the drawbacks connected with the industry. No amount of suspicion will justify the taking of human life. If proof of guilt can be secured the law will provide punishment for the stock thief as well as for criminals of other degrees. No man has a right to take a human life, save in self defense or as the duly constituted agent of organized society in executing the law. The life of a man is a sacred thing, not to be lightly sacrificed to exultate in fancied wrong. Think of the awful responsibility of the one who, even in passion, strikes down a fellow being. A life suddenly snuffed out, a broken family, a wife crazed with grief, a circle of mourning and indignant friends. Consider also the distress of the wife and other relatives of the slayer, all the more poignant because of the uncertainty connected with the fate of one near and dear to them. Due regard for these considerations should inspire every man to make a solemn resolution never to raise his hand against a human being, save in defense of life or family. Life is rated too cheaply with us in the southwest. There is too much of the savage in us. It is time to cease from bloodshed, to stop taking the law into our own hands, and to live in accordance with the requirements of organized society.—Range News.

An Artificial Mine.

In one corner of the melting room at the New Orleans mint is a large iron tank in which the newly-cast silver bars are dropped, hissing, to cool off, says the Times-Democrat. At the end of a hard day's work the surface of the water shows a faint rainbow-hued scum, like the metallic lustre of stagnant pools, seen near a dye-house. It comes in part from microscopic flakes of silver that have scaled off in the cooling. The water, when changed, runs down a pipe that terminates in the bottom of a cistern, which contains a layer of mud a couple of feet deep.

As the water seeps up and through, the mud acts as a filter and catches the particles of precious metal, so in time it becomes an artificial silver mine. Once every quarter the stuff is scooped out and passed through a reduction process. The result is a silver brick, worth maybe 50¢.

When it comes to money-making, Uncle Sam can beat the world for stinginess. The artificial silver mine in the yard of the old mint premises is only one of his numerous schemes for checking waste. When the casters raise their glowing ladles from the smelting pots a shower of sparks fly from the molten surface. They are mostly incandescent particles of carbon, but among them are pin-points of silver, almost gaseous. Some fall among the ashes and clinkers beneath the furnaces, and when the fire-boxes are raked out at night the contents are scrupulously preserved. Down below, in the basement, is a great revolving crusher that grinds the debris into fine powder, and when enough accumulates it is sold by sample to a northern smelter and treated like ordinary ore. Nor is this all. Every evening the floor of the smelting room is swept far more carefully than ever a lady's parlor, and the sweepings are preserved along with the ashes. Once in three months or so the soot is scraped out of the flues and chimneys, and finds its way to the same receptacle. From the ashes, clinkers, sweepings and soot of the New Orleans mint Uncle Sam derives a larger income than the average bank president. The crucibles used in melting are good for about three charges; then they are wheeled down to the basement, crushed, and share the fate of the clinkers. The pores of their earthen sides are full of virgin silver and the gritty brown powder into which they are ground yields an average of 200 to a ton. A worn out crucible is really worth more than a new one.

The apple crop in western New York this year is placed at 5,000,000, the heaviest for years.

Your Good Health

depends upon the food you eat. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

Not only this, it makes the food lighter, sweeter, finer-flavored, more delicious.

It is worth while to exercise care in purchasing baking powder to see that you get the kind that makes the food more wholesome and at the same time more palatable.

NOTE.—There are many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powder, which it is prudent to avoid. They are lower in price than cream of tartar powders, but they are made from alum and render the food unhealthful.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.